PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU

BULLETIN] AUGUST 29, 1942 [No. 110

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS ON INDIA.

"For the British to 'Walk out' of India to-day would mean that India would be left without any constitution or any Government. It would be the ideal of the true anarchist and an irresistible temptation to Japan.

It would endanger the life and safety of every European, American and Chinese soldier and civilian, and would create a wide breach in the United Nations Front.

I fully realise and sympathise with the desire of the Indian people for self-government, but they will not attain it by admitting the Japanese or any other Axis Power. The war must first be won by the United Nations, and I believe the majority of the Indian people know and realise the truth of that fact.

The tragedy of the present situation in India is that at a critical time in the cause of the United Nations fight for freedom, Mr. Gandhi should have persuaded the Congress Party to put forward, and insist upon, a policy which is wholly impracticable, under the threat of carrying out a campaign of civil disobedience which can do nothing except give comfort and encouragement to the enemy.

WITHOUT RANCOUR.

There was no doubt or question, and there was none now, that, as soon as the war was over, every facility would be given to the Indians to agree upon a new constitution for their own self-government, but there was a transitional period—the rest of the war period—during which the present constitution had to be continued until a new one, framed by the Indians, themselves, could come into operation.

While the British Government give their fullest support to the Government of India in the action they have taken, they do it without rancour and with no desire to embitter the feelings.

They have given their backing to the Viceroy and his Executive Council because law and order in India is the first essential for the successful defence of India and for an attack upon the Japanese which, later, must be launched from the Indian base of the Allied Nations.

Indians who had no particular affiliation, and who were considerably more than half the population of India, did not want Great Britain to walk out of India, while the war was on."

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

(H. E. Sir John Arthur Herbert, Governor of Bengal—From Dacca).

Let us, therefore, attack and attack again all who seek to undermine our solidarity. Root out the defeatist, put courage into the faint-hearted, expose the rumour-monger and pin the rumour to its source, drive out the sower of discord and shame the indolent into pulling their full weight.

Nothing worth having is easily obtained; no victory is easily gained. We cannot afford to fail or falter, weaken or tire, nor let the sudden shock of battle, or the long-drawn trials of vigilance or exertion wear us down.

Our strongest weapon is the spirit and the fire within the people. The enemy must find himself fighting not an army alone, but an entire population which has banded itself into one indomitable unit of men and women, who will hold the front line of India's forward progress and will not rest until victory is won.

LECTURE CX.

BRAZIL.

BRAZIL DECLARES WAR ON THE AXIS.

The recent wanton attack on five Brazilian merchant ships by Nazi U-boats has brought swift retribution. BRAZIL has declared war on GERMANY and ITALY, though not yet on JAPAN. The event is of the greatest importance to the Allied cause psychologically and morally, strategically and economically.

BRAZIL has joined the Allied and United Nations at a psychological moment—as if to say, "The Nazi 'victories' so called are but temporary. Real victory is ultimately for the Allies. I throw my weight on the Allied side—in Justice and Freedom's cause."

The moral value is of equal importance. As the Brazilian Ambassador in LONDON broadcast from LONDON on the 24th 'BRAZIL's traditional policy has always been a policy of peace. If we are now at war with GERMANY and ITALY it is because to remain neutral is not to serve the cause of peace. It is to see law and order restored in the world that my country has joined in the struggle against the forces of evil.'

BRAZIL's air ports and harbours provide safe anchorages and bases for Allied convoys and aircraft from AMERICA to AFRICA and the East.

BRAZIL is one of the world's richest producers—of food-stuffs, bauxite, timber, rubber and coffee—to name only a few.

BRAZIL, by itself, is entrancing as a study and the following extracts taken from John Gunther's *Inside Latin America* provide an interesting side light on the country, and its people, its dictator, and its strategic place in the world's struggle.

THE COUNTRY.

BRAZIL, which is the fourth largest nation in the world, covers almost half the total area of South AMERICA; its frontiers touch every country in the continent except EQUADOR and CHILE, and it has a variety and diversity of interest unmatched by any other hemisphere republic. It is prodigious, it is multiform, it is unique.

MAN VERSUS NATURE.

The basic struggle in BRAZIL is, as in PANAMA, and the ANDEAN STATES, that of man *versus* nature. The rivalries, the tussles for power, between Vargas and the Paulistas, between Aranha and Góes Monteiro, between industrialists and coffee-planters, seem childishly petty by comparison. What counts in BRAZIL is something as elemental as the tides sweeping the great ocean off the great beaches or the Amazon ineluctably marching 3,900 greyish-green miles to the sea—where, in its delta, resting casually like a pebble, is an island as big as DENMARK. Pan-American Airways, by grit and skilful engineering, has recently carved an airport out of the steppe-land at BARREIRAS, so that you may fly comfortably over the bulge of BRAZIL, from RIO to BELEM (PARA) in nine hours. Should that plane ever have a forced landing near BARREIRAS, the calculation is that a rescue party would take about eight *weeks* to reach it. Yet the region is not even a jungle; a plane lost in the Amazonas jungle might well *never* be found. BARREIRAS looks like Montana or Wyoming, a buff-and-sienna upland patched with short green brush and crooked ravines. For hundred-mile after hundred-mile, it rolls under you unchanged. And for hour after hour of flight, you see no house, no telephone-pole, no road, no smallest patch of cultivation, no living human being.

But the confrontation of man *versus* nature is only one of several struggles in BRAZIL. Think of the confrontation between races, between black and white. Think of that between the European civilization of the narrow coastal strip and the primitive Amazon Indians of the remote interior. Or the confrontation between the growing volume of industrial protection and the older economy based on export of raw materials, or that between rich and poor. BRAZIL is replete with social, economic and national problems of the most staggering and stimulating-difficulty.

THE BRAZILIANS.

Brazilians are a happy people. The generalization is of the utmost importance. They are also an infinitely charming people.

In BRAZIL the dustman sends you a Christmas card; the postman may, if bored with work, casually toss your letters into the sea; it can easily take twenty years to settle a law suit; divorce is illegal and few people worry much about who is or isn't married; the colloquial phrase for being a little drunk is 'out in the rain.' You may telephone your hotel—as a mild joke—and ask if you yourself are staying there; like as not, the answer will be that it never heard of you. The Ministry of Propaganda reserves to itself one hour on the radio every evening; no one dreams of listening and the period is laughingly called the 'hour of silence.' It is considered bad form in the extreme to get drowned in the crashing breakers directly in front of your hotel, which embarrasses the management; a few hundred yards away it is quite all right. They are apt to be slipshod about engagements, and they arrive, at last, with fabulously inter sting excuses for being late. They are tolerant, cultivated, intensely *simpaticos* and disorderly. Street traffic is anarchic and no one adores anything quite so much as a really gruesome automobile accident. Brazilians, hate to be hurried; their tempo is deliberate; they love good food, good drink, good talk, you can win them with a smile. Almost all the bright youngmen—as in pre-Japanese Shanghai keep a government job with one hand and write poems, edit magazines or play with sculpture with the other.

GETULIO VARGAS: BRAZIL'S DICTATOR

Set against the enormous flamboyance of BRAZIL, its girth and depth and proliferating luxuriance, is the small, sensible, smiling figure of Getulio Vargas. If BRAZIL is a gigantic tapestry, embroidered with every variety of line and mood and blazing colour, Vargas is a kind of human spotlight, darting neatly from one edge to the other, inspecting and pondering the fabric. If BRAZIL is a monstrous combination of desolate plateau and strategic coast-line and steaming jungle, with its squalor reeking on the surface, its reservoirs of wealth largely unexplored, Vargas is a kind of human microphone, listening to every whisper.

BRAZIL is a demi-continent, larger than the continental UNITED STATES. Vargas is a man. He is not a superman. But for ten years he has not merely watched and listened and inspected but has run BRAZIL's 3,275,510 square miles and 43,246,931 people as a one-man show. His first ten years, the *Decada Getuliana*, have just concluded. Able, friendly, slippery, he means as much to BRAZIL—in his own Brazilian way—as Hitler means to GERMANY or Churchill to GREAT BRITAIN. He is easily the most important political figure in Latin AMERICA.

Getulio Dornelles Vargas, President and Dictator of BRAZIL (though he dislikes the appellation 'dictator') was born at SAO BORJA, in the southern State of RIO GRANDE DO SUL, on April.10, 1883. This is the heart of the *gaucho* (Cowboy) country, where flat plains stretch endlessly to the horizon, where cattle ranches cover thousands of green-tawny miles. In those days RIO GRANDE DO SUL was a veritable frontier, like Arizona. Getulio grew up with a lasso in his hands and a horse between his knees. His *gaucho* background has strongly marked and coloured his character and habits of mind, his friendships and his political orientation. The lasso has become a kind of silken glove, and it is BRAZIL, not a horse, that is between his kness now, but Getulio is still a Rio Grandense, a *gaucho*, a cowboy.

When one comes to sketch the sources of Getulio Vargas' power there are many to point out His opportunism, for instance. His slipperiness. The hard driving line of his ambition. And his great good luck.

Then one should also mention his good humour. Vargas is one of the few smiling dictators—Batista of CUBA is the only other one I can think of. Even when he is off guard, he is almost always smiling. And he is one of the few dictators nicknamed by their own people. One nickname is Gégé. Another is Xuxu, which means a proliferating and tasteless Brazilian weed.

It is difficult for most people to dislike the chubby Vargas, if only because he is himself so friendly. He likes human nature, which has been good to him, and he likes people. He seldom disagrees with anyone. He may delay or equivocate, but he almost never says an outright 'No'. He has very few enemies except on extreme Left and Right, and he seldom bears grudges. No dictator is so little vengeful.

Once proposals were submitted for a new set of coins. Getulio's portrait was on one side of the series, and the State interventor's on the other. Vargas suggested, 'Let us name the coins for Victor Hugo'. His advisers looked puzzled. Vargss proceeded, '*The man who laughs* is on one side, and *Les Miserables* on the other'.

But, easygoing as he seems to be, Vargas can be cold as snow. In the early days he consolidated his position by ignoring friends whose usefulness he knew to be outlived. He knows what he wants ; he is out to get it, by cold means if warm means fail. He is utterly without nerves. Once he had a serious automobile accident in which one friend was killed and another mangled. When the doctor arrived he checked to see that Vargas was uninjured and found him, a few moments after the crash, with pulse absolutely normal.

Finally, he is an extremely typical Brazilian, with a profound knowledge of his own people, their merits and defects. In his own peculiar person he epitomizes the national character, which is probably his greatest source of power.

HEMISPHERE DEFENCE.

Now to another point. It is that BRAZIL is far and away the most important country in South AMERICA as regards hemisphere defence. Strategically it is the key to everything.

From DAKAR, on the western hump of AFRICA, it is only some 1,600 nautical miles—say six or seven hours' flight for a fast modern bomber—to NATAL on the Atlantic bulge of BRAZIL. But from NEW YORK to NATAL is about 3,600 miles ; from NEW YORK to RIO DE JANEIRO is 4,770 miles. EUROPE in a word is much closer to BRAZIL than the UNITED STATES is. If VICHY FRANCE, should give DAKAR to GERMANY or if GERMANY should take it otherwise, or if GERMANY should win the Battle of the Atlantic and gain control of the South Atlantic, then BRAZIL becomes sharply vulnerable. If the British fleet should be lost before a great American fleet was ready to take its place, the Atlantic barrier between EUROPE and the AMERICAS would largely disappear. It would become, instead, a passage way for GERMANY. It would become a channel that GERMANY could traverse with ease.

A bridge is useless unless it is open at both ends. The best way to close the DAKAR-NATAL bridge is to make NATAL itself an impregnable hemisphere base. DAKAR would not be easy to take or defend But DAKAR loses much value if NATAL *the other end of the bridge* is secured firmly in American hands.

RECEIFE (often called PERNAMBUCO) which is about 95 miles from NATAL would be a better base than NATAL, since it has a deeper harbour, more wharfage and better communications and mechanical facilities. BELEM (PARA) should also be an important base; Pan-American Airways is at work now improving and enlarging its landing fields.

The present situation (Autumn 1941) is that the UNITED STATES and BRAZIL are co-operating freely to establish effective air facilities on the Atlantic bulge. In June 1941—after many denials and sub-denials that any negotiations were going on—the assistant military attaché of the Brazilian embassy in WASHINGTON let it out that the UNITED STATES was preparing to extend credits of £ 20,000,000 for construction. The 'bases' will remain under full Brazilian sovereignty, but they will be 'available for the use of UNITED STATES armed forces in the event of emergency.' (New York *Times*, June 17, 1941). In July, General George G. Marshall, testifying before the military affairs committee of the UNITED STATES Senate said that red tape had pushed back for three months 'the development of essential air facilities in BRAZIL, where Pan-American Airways have been improving facilites so that the UNITED STATES can move with expedition'. A little later news leaked out that American planes were using Brazilian fields in transit towards AFRICA, where the British take them over. A South Atlantic Bomber Ferry exists similar to the one between CANADA and the BRITISH ISLES, but it is less widely known. (News of this ferry became public when President Roosevelt announced it after his meeting with Winston Churchill in August 1941).

In July 1941 President Vargas authorized Panair do Brasil, the local subsidiary of Pan-American Airways, 'to build or improve' eight air fields above the Amazon along the bulge. This immediately followed revelation that the German Condor line was very active in this territory.

THE ARMY.

The Brazilian army is the largest in Latin AMERICA, numbering about 110,000 officers and men on the active list, with reserves of some 250,000. It is a well-trained force, with good morale; what hampers it is lack of communications and modern mechanized equipment.

THE AIR FORCE.

The Brazilian air force has about two hundred planes. For years the army was French-trained; the first chief of mission in BRAZIL was none other than General Gamelin. But an American military mission, specializing in coast artillery and anti-aircraft defence, replaced the French in 1934.

THE NAVY.

A UNITED STATES naval mission has been on duty in BRAZIL since 1925, and the Brazilian Navy is thoroughly pro-American. Admiral Beauregard, the UNITED STATES naval attaché in RIO, was head of the mission for years, and is called the father of the Brazilian Navy.

THE GERMANS IN BRAZIL.

The German colony in BRAZIL concentrated mostly in the three southern States of RIO GRANDE DO SUL, SANTA CATHARINA and PARANA, is the largest, richest and the most cohesive in Latin AMERICA. Here, as in the Valdivia region in CHILE and MISIONES in ARGENTINA, whole towns look as

German as DORTMUND, or KIEL. Everything is *Echt-Deutch* from shops to speech. Accurate statistics are impossible to get, but a reliable estimate is that there are 830,000 German-born Germans in BRAZIL, as well as 1.370,000 more of German descent, which makes a total ef 2,200,000, more or less.

THE ITALIAN COLONY.

The Italian colony is bigger—there are probably at least 3,000,000 Italians in BRAZIL—but it is not so active politically ; even so SAO PAULO is almost as Italian a city as TURIN.

THE JAPANESE COLONY.

Japanese number about 200,000. Since 1934 they have been limited to about 3,000 immigrants a year, by terms of a new immigration law. (This curious law directed mostly against the Japanese, restricts immigration by each nationality to 2 per cent of the number of immigrants who entered BRAZIL between 1880 and 1930. It has produced curious anomalies. For instance, 0·6 per cent of a Canadian may enter BRAZIL annually ! The Japanese carefully fill their three thousand quota each year.) Repeatedly the authorities have had to close clandestine Japanese schools.

THE FIFTH COLUMN.

The Fifth Column in BRAZIL—incidentally the phrase 'Fifth column' is forbidden in the newspapers—centres naturally in the German districts, but its real heart is the German embassy, and its lifeblood the L. A. T. I., Condor and other Axis airlines. The Vargas Government has taken drastic measures against Nazism in the German districts ; it has suppressed the German news papers, closed down 1,200 schools, outlawed all political activity and checked propaganda as far as possible. Insignia, parades, societies, and so on are forbidden. Military barracks have been installed throughout all the 'German' territory. No other country has taken such severe steps against racial Germans. Vargas has repeatedly said that if his *local* Germans make trouble he 'will eat them alive.'

The Nazis realize the extreme importance of BRAZIL, and devote tremendous energy to it. The Reich's embassy has no fewer than 120 employees ; Germans are reputed to spend £ 40,000 to 50,000 per month on propaganda. Trans-ocean, their news agency, serves twenty-eight newspapers in fifteen Brazilian States ; its chief is the 'cultural' attaché of the German embassy. The official Government newspaper, *A Noite*, takes trans-ocean, because it must take all foreign agency reports ; three of the twenty-four newspapers in RIO DE JANEIRO are German controlled. The noisiest is *Meio Dia*.

GERMAN BARTER.

BRAZIL was, of course, the country where the Germans—until the war—performed their greatest miracles with barter trade. The technique was based on 'compensation marks' and export subsidies. GERMANY bought Brazilian raw materials, and paid for them with marks frozen in BERLIN ; with these BRAZIL could purchase German manufactured goods. In 1933 BRAZIL took 12·1 per cent of her total imports from GERMANY ; by 1938 this figure had risen to 25 per cent. In 1933 BRAZIL sent 8·1 per cent of her total exports to GERMANY, and by 1938 this percentage rose to 19·1. But the Brazilians were not always pleased with what happened. Often they had to accept from GERMANY manufactured goods for which they had no use.

Their choice was limited. One precious story is of an enormous cargo of glass eyes that reached RIO. BRAZIL was drowned in expensive cameras and aspirin tablets.

GERMAN TRADE.

Since the War German Trade has, naturally, been drastically cut down. Even so, German freighters occasionally squeeze through the blockade and reach Brazilian harbours; in fact, GERMANY tries harder to keep up trade with BRAZIL than with any other neutral State. On March 28, 1941, the German freighter *Dresden* (5,607 tons) slipped out of SANTOS bound for VLADIVOSTOK. On April 9, the *Hermes* (4,416 tons) managed to evade the British and reached RIO with a cargo that included a new plane for CONDOR. On April 28, the *Lech*, after staying in Brazilian waters for two months escaped from RIO with 3,876 tons of mica and other strategic raw materials. Early in July, six more Axis ships, three German, there Italian, managed to scrape through.

L. A. T. I.

But more important than ships are aeroplanes. The L. A. T. I. service flying across the Atlantic from DAKAR to NATAL, is, as we know, the essential Axis link to the AMERICAS. It carries not only mail and passengers and propaganda but cargoes of such freight as gold, platinum and diamonds. By means of L. A. T. I. the Germans reach their agents not merely in BRAZIL and South AMERICA but in the UNITED STATES, documents and money go from RIO to SANTIAGO DE CHILE or LIMA, and then up the west coast to PANAMA; thus they escape the British control station at TRINIDAD. The UNITED STATES watches communication in PANAMA carefully, but it has effective control merely in the zone, not in Panamanian territory.

THE CONDOR LINE.

The Condor line nominally Brazilian but in actuality a subsidiary of Deutsche Lufthansa, is the biggest and most important German air line on the continent. It flies every inch of the exposed Brazilian bulge, and penetrates deep inland; it goes just where strategical considerations are most pressing.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

22—8—42 to 28—8—42.

Russia.—In the Don bend the Germans have crossed the river at KALACH between KLETSKAYA and KOTELNIKOVO and built bridgeheads, of which the largest is in the ILIVAJA KTJALINSK sector. A frontal attack on the city of STALINGRAD from the nearest point of the river has started in addition to the previous attacks from the north-east and south-west. The battle is raging some 30 miles off STALINGRAD.

In the south the Germans claim to have taken KRYMSKAYA, 30 miles from NOVOROSSISK and also KURCHANSKAYA near it. From PYATIGONSK which has fallen they are driving towards PROKHLADNAYA on the ROSTOV-BAKU railway.

The Germans have started a new offensive. The situation north of VORONEJ remains unchanged. at VORONEJ itself the Russians still hold the offensive, though it is not powerful enough to stem the enemy's advance further south. In lake Ilmen, south of LENINGRAD, the enemy has been beaten back. A Russian offensive started two weeks ago in RZHEV-VAISMA area is reported to be making headway.

Soviet bombers raided POSEN, DANZIG, KOENIGSBERG, TILSIT, and WARSAW.

Two transports of 5,000 tons and 7,000 tons respectively were sunk in the Black Sea and the Gulf of FINLAND.

The *Pravda* writing during the week says, 'the summer is nearing its end and the Germans are far from achieving their main tasks: they are in a hurry: nations of the world are increasingly consolidating against them The whole country is preparing for a second hard winter. The determination is not to give up the struggle till Hitler's armies have been vanguished. If the aim cannot be achieved this year, it will be achieved in the next'. The *Red Star* adds, ' the justifiable anxiety of the Soviet people and its soldiers about the position at the front must not distort our perspective and cannot undermine our faith in victory.'

Egypt.—Artillery exchanges continued in all the sectors of EL-ALAMEIN, KASTALLUL, (CRETE), MARITZA (RHODES). TOBRUK and MERSA MATRUH were bombed by the R. A. F. In the Mediterranian there were numerous enemy air attacks on a British convoy. The British Air Force raided centres in GREECE and the Aegean. Air activity which has increased on both sides suggests that things are moving towards the opening of a new battle in EGYPT. Rommel has been reinforced: the weather is improving for land operations. For the Axis ALEXANDRIA is too tempting a prize to be abandoned and for the 8th Army the enemy is too near it to be suffered any longer. The announcement of the change of the British Command is a further indication of the Allies' determination to end the present deadlock in the MIDDLE EAST.

Air Raids.—Since the big raid on DIEPPE already reported, AMIENS experienced a four-pronged raid. The U.S. Army Air Force flying-fortresses were attacked over the North Sea by 20 to 25 Fockwulfes, of which six were destroyed in a 20 minute battle. Subsequently flying-fortresses raided LE TRAIT and ROUEN, while the R. A. F. attacked MAINE, FRANKFURT and WIESBADEN.

Speaking at SWANSEA on the 22nd Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, referring to the extensive damage caused to COLOGNE and ESSEN asked his hearers not to gloat over the sufferings of the German

people, 'they had willed it,' he added, 'they aided and abetted Hitler and his brutal Nazi gang. And to them he would say, as they gazed upon their shattered homes, 'Remember WARSAW, ROTTERDAM, BELGRADE, COVENTRY, LONDON and SWANSEA and thank your Fuhrer'.

Sir Sinclair added, that as the Americans continued to come four-figure raids would be 'less infrequent'. 'Disorganisation and dislocation would steadily spread through the German war industry and transport. The zest of the German people for the war has already begun to fail. The Bomber Command is preparing the way and the time will assuredly come when the armies of the United Nations will march along it to where the War in EUROPE will be ended—and that is in BERLIN'.

China.—The week has proved one of continued Allied successes. The Chinese have recaptured, one after another, WENCHOW, KWEIKI, SHANGJAO, KWANGFENG, YINGTAN, YUSHAN, SHOUCHI, YUKIANG, and last but not least, LINCHWAN (FUCHOW) which the Japanese had been using as a base for their westward thrust and round which a battle had been raging for over a month. The latest CHUNGKING communiqué says that the Chinese advancing from WENCHOW are in hot persuit of the enemy. In the KIANGSI province the Chinese are within 25 miles of the enemy base in NANCHANG. In spite of their numerical superiority the Japanese are unable to hold the CHEKIANG–KIANGSI railway and shortening their line they are returning to their main base.

The Solomons.– It is believed that the three islands on which the Allies have landed have now been completely occupied and the U. S. marines are engaged in the three-fold task, firstly, of mopping up the remnants of the Japanese, secondly of the organisation of new bases for future offensive action, and thirdly of the formation and consolidation of a protective ring around and beyond the integral area.

According to the latest message the Japanese attempt to recapture TULAGI, the most important of the re-occupied islands is being countered. A big naval and air-battle is proceeding off the SOLOMON ISLANDS, in which at least 6 Japanese warships have been already damaged and 21 Japanese planes have been shot down. Flying fortresses have scored direct hits on enemy transport and a cruiser. One Japanese aircraft-carrier has been damaged and a battleship and several cruisers have also received direct hits.

Allied Fighter planes also attacked a Japanese convoy off NEW GUINEA and sea-planes bases on NEW BRITAIN.

Aleutians.—The situation in the western ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, is improving daily with the arrival of American supplies over land, sea, and air routes.

Miscellaneous.—1. More South American States have promised their co-operation to BRAZIL. ARGENTINE has expressed its 'sympathy' and PARAGUAY and BOLIVIA have granted non-belligerency rights. The Portuguese Government has offered its 'moral solidarity'.

2. A Vichy decree announces the abolition of the French Parliament, that is the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies and the Presidents of both the Houses.

3. It may be remembered that in his last Reichstag speech. Hitler announced himself the supreme Law Lord of GERMANY. Now he has handed over the whole judicial machinery to Dr. Thierack, whom he has appointed Minister of Justice, and has empowered him to build up, according to his (Hitler's) directions, a National Socialistic system of the administration of justice, and in so doing, to deviate, if necessary from the existing laws.

This new appointment marks a further stage in the first steps that Hitler is taking to face a civil war in case of defeat. He has already organised the Waffen—S. S. for policing his own people. Hitler fears that the opening of a Second Front will be the call for internal disorder.

The new Minister of Justice is a true Nazi, notorious as the President of the People's Court which tried so called political crimes in 1933 and ordered the mass murder of political opponents.

4. General Nuri-Es-Said, Premier of IRAQ, has stated that should the Germans break through and reach IRAQ, IRAQ would declare war and fight on the side of the Allies.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.

17—8—42 (Monday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

NIGHT :—

Offensive patrol over the NORTH SEA.

Laying mines in enemy waters.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

Enemy tanks, armoured cars and other vehicles in the EL ALAMEIN front.

Patrol over the battle area.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Eastern Front.

FAR EAST—CHINA. (By American and British planes).

Enemy positions and other targets south-west of SHANGJAO.

S. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).

The aerodrome dispersal areas in the NORTH-EASTERN Sector.

Reconnaissance over North-Eastern sector.

ALLIED Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied COUNTRIES—*cont.*

Date. Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Allies.	Aircraft losses for Enemies.
18–8–42 (Tuesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE		3 fighters.	2 fighters.
Military targets from LE HAVRE area to DIEPPE, ABBEVILLE and OSTEND.			1 plane.
NIGHT:—			
Submarine and ship building yards at FLENSBURG.			
Objectives in North-west GERMANY.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Reonnaissance behind the enemy's lines.			
The land ng ground at EL DABA.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats over the entire battle area.			
FAR EAST—S. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).			
Armed Reconnaissance over the North-Eastern Sector.			
19–8–42 (Wednesday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
Providing an umbrella for the troops and transports involved in the combined operations by British forces on the DIEPPE coast.		98 planes.	91 planes destroyed and 100 more damaged.
The enemy fighter base at ABBEVILLE.			
NIGHT:—			
Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.			
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Air fight over LIBYA.	8 more planes damaged.		4 planes.
Enemy transport and other targets in MERSA MATRUH and TOBRUK.			
Enemy barges along the AFRICAN coast.			
Patrol over the battle area.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire Eastern Front.			
FAR EAST—S. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).			
Japanese warships in the SOLOMONS area.			
TIMOR. (By American and British planes).			
An enemy occupied town in TIMOR.			
20–8–42 (Thursday).			
GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).			
DAY:—			
The railway yards at AMIENS.			
Aerodromes in occupied countries.			
NIGHT:—			
An enemy convoy off the Dutch coast.	3 ships.	No loss.	
LIBYA. (By British planes).			
Tanks and armoured vehicles in the battle area.			
Reconnaissance behind the battle area.			
RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).			
Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the entire front.			
FAR EAST—TIMOR. (By American and British planes).			
Fuel and ammunition dumps at MAOBISSE.			
S. W. PACIFIC. (By American and British planes).			
Reconnaissance over the North-Eastern Sector.			

Eastern GERMANY. (By Russian planes.)

DANZIG.
KOENIGSBURG.
TILSIT.

21—8—42 (Friday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

No information available.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

TOBRUK.
MERSA MATRUH.

CRETE. (By British planes).

KASTELLU PEDIADA.

CYPRUS. (By British planes).

Reconnaissance over CYPRUS. — 1 plane.

POLAND. (By Russian planes).

EAST PRUSSIA.
UPPER SILESIA.
WARSAW.

RUSSIA (By Russian planes).

Air combats over the battle area.

FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN. (By American and British planes).

An aerodrome at RABAUL.

NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).

The dispersal area at LAE.

S. W. PACIFIC. (American and British planes).

Reconnaissance in North-Western Sector.

22—8—42 (Saturday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

DAY:—

Gunposts, factories, airfields and German troops in occupied FRANCE and BELGIUM. Heavy gun-positions in DIEPPE area.	Very heavy damage.	4 planes.

NIGHT:—

No information available.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

The landing ground at DERNA.

Enemy supply columns and other targets in the battle area.

The harbour installations at TOBRUK.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the Eastern Front.	For the week Aug. 15th to Aug. 22nd.	194 planes.	347 planes.

FAR EAST—SOLOMONS. (By American and British planes).

Enemy buildings in the wharf area in the BUKA passage.

23—8—42 (Sunday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes)

DAY:—

The naval base at EMDEN.

NIGHT:—

Laying mines in enemy coastal waters.

LIBYA. (By British planes).

The harbour and shipping at TOBRUK.

Axis tanks, vehicles and tents in the Egyptian battle area.

MERSA MATRUH. (By British planes).

Enemy barges off the AFRICAN coast.

RHODES. (By British planes).

The aerodrome at MARITZA.

RUSSIA. (By Russian planes).

Air combats and grounded aircraft along the entire Russian front.

FAR EAST—CHINA. (By American and British planes).

LINCHWAN.

NEW GUINEA. (By American and British planes).

Air fights over the NEW GUINEA area. — 1 plane. — 4 planes.

24—8—42 (Monday).

GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE. (By British planes).

The enemy ship yards at LE TRAIT and ROUEN.

Offensive sweeps over the French coast.

ENEMY Air Raids over Allied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Aircraft losses for Enemies	Aircraft losses for Allies
18—8—42 (Tuesday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— Two places in ENGLAND.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
STALINGRAD.				
19—8—42 (Wednesday)	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No information available.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes)			
MALTA. Enemy barges along the AFRICAN coast.				
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
Russian positions in the STALINGRAD area.				
20—8—42 (Thursday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— Several points on the coastal area of Southern ENGLAND.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
Russian positions in the VORONEJ area.				
21—8—42 (Friday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No air activity during daylight and night.				
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.			5 planes.	
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
STALINGRAD.				
22—8—42 (Saturday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
DAY:— A place on the South-east coast of ENGLAND.				
NIGHT:— Widely seperated points in EAST ANGLIA and EAST MIDLANDS.			2 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	RUSSIA. (By German planes).			
Residential areas behind the Russian lines.				
23—8—42. (Sunday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
NIGHT:— A few places in South-east and South-west ENGLAND.			3 planes.	
	MEDITERRANEAN. (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).			
Port DARWIN.		Very slight damage.	4 bombers & 9 fighters.	No loss.
24—8—42. (Monday).	BRITAIN. (By German planes).			
No information available.				
	MEDITERRANEAN (By German planes).			
MALTA.				
	FAR EAST—NEW BRITAIN (By Jap planes).			
Air duel over RABAUL.				
	AUSTRALIA. (By Jap planes).			
Port DARWIN.				

SIDE LIGHTS.

THE LATE DUKE OF KENT. The week has proved a black week. We regret we have to announce, with deep grief, the death, on active service, of His Royal Highness The Duke of Kent, youngest brother of His Majesty The King-Emperor. The Duke was on his way to ICELAND in a Sunderland flying-boat on the 25th when the crash came killing off His Highness and all the crew.

The full circumstances of the accident are not yet known but it is stated that it was not due to enemy action.

This is the first death of a member of the Royal Family in a flying accident. The Duke is also the first member of the Royal Family, for a hundred years, to die on active service.

The Duke was probably the most air-minded of the Royal Family and was its first member to fly the Atlantic. He held the post of member of the staff of the Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force.

In the words of the *Daily Mirror*, 'The war has left no families unscathed. The houses of the poor have been bombed. Buckingham Palace shared the same fate. Mothers and wives who have lost their men on active service will personally share the grief of the Royal Family, which plays so intimate a part in the life of the nation'.

Let us add—and not these only—but the whole Empire—the whole World—and all the United Nations—and India among them.

▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼

Mr. CHURCHILL. Not the least exciting in the panorama of present events was Mr. Churchill's adventurous visit to MOSCOW and the MIDDLE EAST. His historic mission to MOSCOW and his talks with Mr. Stalin in the Kremlin, were reported last week.

It is now learnt that on his way back from MOSCOW he visited IRAQ and PERSIA. He also re-visited EGYPT and had talks with the officers of the Eighth Army. He inspected the EL ALAMEIN Front under the nom-de-guerre of Mr. Bullfinch. In CAIRO he met King Farouk, Auchinleck, Smuts and the Premier of the Punjab.

Captain W. J. Van Derkloot, first pilot of the Liberator aircraft which brought him home said :

'During the whole of the 14,000 or 15,000 miles journey Mr. Churchill flew with us, he was certainly swell I calculate that he has spent two thirds of the whole trip in the coc pit. He is obviously very interested in everything connected with flying and, while the Second Pilot or I took one stick, he often took over the other.'

As Mr. Churchill alighted in LONDON Station, on his return, the crowd surged around him and one woman was heard to ask, 'Are you tired?'. Mr. Churchill turned round in surprise and said, 'Tired ? Why should I be tired?.'

Mr. Stalin, during the recent interview called Mr. Churchill ENGLAND's old war horse—war horse—certainly—but not old, as the spirit goes.

The Egyptian Magazine *Al Ithnein* has added a lighter element to the story. While at CAIRO King Farouk presented Churchill with the 'longest cigar he had ever seen', which he straight away lit and smoked, and continued to smoke, even at the end of the audience which lasted an hour and a half.

Mr Churchill's adventurous journey has also other anecdotes which give it a touch of romance Each night, on the return journey, we are told, he wore a Russian night cap, dressing gown and carpet slippers on which the letters P. M. were embroidered, the cap looking like the skull-cap of a Chinese mandarin's. The Sombrero he wore at CAIRO was a present from Smuts.

Mr. Churchill had a hearty welcome from the troops in the Desert. At one point he could not get through the cheering and surging crowd to his aircraft and taking his cigar from his mouth he threw it over the heads of the crowd. The men rushed for the cigar end for a souvenir and pulled it to pieces in the struggle, meanwhile the way was clear and Mr. Churchill got off.

The perfect secrecy kept over Mr. Churchill's journey, though it was known to the Press from the very beginning, is a triumph of the confidence reposed in the Press by the Government.

Speculation as to why Churchill made the journey at all and just now adds an element of mystery also to the event. But this much may be stated. It could not have been undertaken to make sudden changes, which would alter the course of the war overnight. It could not have by any magic solved the vexed question of a second front by cutting any Gordian knot but it was necessary that Stalin, in the hour of his reverses should not forget what the Allies, and particularly, BRITAIN and AMERICA were doing in six other theatres and what they were doing to Stalin himself in RUSSIA It was of paramount importance that personal and intimate talks should take place instead of correspondence at long range.

It was also necessary that Churchill should gain first-hand knowledge of the MIDDLE EAST where important changes had occurred following Rommel's advance to EGYPT and Von Bock's to the CAUCASUS. At any moment, SYRIA, PERSIA, and IRAQ may become theatres of war and it was good to meet Wavell, Auchinleck, and the old veteran Smuts on the spot and discuss the altered situation with them.

THE WAR SITUATION. With the Germans crossing the Don at the bend, the threat to STALINGRAD has increased. At the Black Sea end the enemy striking both ways is straining towards the oil-fields of GROZNY and the naval bases of NOVOROSSISK and TUAPSE, protected by the outskirts of the CAUCASUS. At the Caspian end, having taken MINERALNIA VODI he has reached PYATIGORSK.

While the Russian reverses are disturbing enough there is no doubt that what with long distances traversed and two months of continuous offensive fighting the German armies are exhausted and further progress has slowed down. It

will no doubt gather momentum again but the spell of comparative slowness at present has given an opportunity for the Russian Allies to rearrange and reinforce. What, should never be forgotten, also, is that Hitler, is still, as far as ever, from his ultimate object of destroying the Russian Army or at least dividing the northern half of the Russian Army from the southern. A new German offensive at OREL to by-pass VORONEJ has not developed, while news comes of a Russian counter-offensive nearer MOSCOW at RJEU.

Some of the best news of the week come from South-west Pacific and CHINA. The landing on TULAGI, GUDALCANAR and FLORIDA has been consolidated and the Japanese stragglers are being mopped up. Japanese attempts to retake them have been foiled and a naval encounter off these waters has gone favourably to the Allies. It is now clear that the days of the Japanese offensive have come to an end and that the Allied offensive has begun.

In the eastern provinces of CHEKIANG, and KIANGSI, after the Chinese capature of KWEIKI and LINCHWAN has weakened the enemy's hold on the railway.

In western EUROPE, DIEPPE has proved an important event. This we shall now relate.

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

DIEPPE. The DIEPPE raid, though primarily only a try out and reconnaissance, has turned out to be a quite different affair from BRUNVILLE, ST. NAZAIRE and BOULOGNE. It was not merely the scale of the attack, though it was one of the heaviest yet; not merely that four nations took part in it, and a fighter umbrella escorted the ships and defended the force while the attack was on. Naval vessels negotiating a most dangerous sea landed a huge military force and tanks on six separate beaches in the heavily-defended DIEPPE area. The operations were conducted in broad day light. Despite strong opposition the party remained on hostile soil for 9 hours, destroyed two batteries and a radio-location station, inflicted heavy casualties and returned intact, having taken a number of prisoners.

Though the R. A. F. went out only with the preliminary object of lending cover to the landing party, as it turned out, its operations developed into 'one of the greatest air battles of the war', forcing the enemy to call up air reinforcements from all parts of occupied FRANCE, HOLLAND, BELGIUM, and even from DENMARK and CZECHOSLOVAKIA. Against them were carried out as many as 3,000 sorties in the course of 24 hours—'a staggering feat of organisation' as Sir A. Sinclair put it. The result has been the destruction and damage of more than 200 of the enemy's planes for a loss of under 100 for the Allies; it has reduced the enemy's air strength in the area by about 20%. Thus the raid originally intended only to probe the strength of the enemy's defences has served the most useful purpose of drawing out the *luftwaffe* and blasting it. Inspite of heavy raids on German territory the *luftwaffe* could not hitherto be simply drawn into battle. It used to squat upon its aerodromes or lie hidden in its bomb-proof shelters; it would not come out and fight. The DIEPPE raid had shown a way at last to poke them out of their holes and smoke them.

As the B. B. C. took the trouble to point out to the French public the action, which was only 'one of a series of fragmentary operations', had nothing to do with decisions taken at MOSCOW at the recent Stalin-Churchill meeting. Yet its effect was very nearly that of an 'invasion'. It has sapped the German morale, and raised the hopes of German-occupied EUROPE.

BRAZIL. Following unprovoked Axis attacks on her shipping off her own coast BRAZIL has declared war on GERMANY and ITALY. Though JAPAN is not included in the declaration it is believed that JAPAN will herself declare war on BRAZIL in terms of the Axis Tripartite Alliance.

Other Latin American States have agreed to collaborate; URUGUAY is 'in complete solidarity' with BRAZIL; CHILE will render 'loyal, sincere, effective and practicable' co-operation and PERU views the attack on BRAZIL as an aggression against all American Republics under the Havana Resolution. The Inter-American Defence Board has passed 'a vote of adherence and friendship.'

Assurances of friendship and collaboration have also come from the Allied Nations, chiefly from BRITAIN, and U. S. A. His Majesty's Government has expressed great satisfaction at this latest accession to 'the ranks of the defenders of liberty, of so important and influential a nation—an event which can only serve to hasten the day of Victory.'

The Canadian Prime Minister has welcomed BRAZIL to the ranks of the Allied cause, in a message which states: 'BRAZIL's action will give fresh encouragement to all the United Nations of North and Central AMERICA which are already united in arms to repel the dangers that face freedom and Christian civilisation.'

President Roosevelt, in a message to President Vargas, has said, 'It adds power, and strength, moral and material to the armies of liberty. As brothers in arms our soldiers and sailors will write a new page in the history of friendship, confidence, and co-operation. The action taken to-day by your Government has hastened the coming of the inevitable victory of freedom over oppression, of the Christian religion over the forces of evil and darkness.'

In another part of the Bulletin the reader will find an account of BRAZIL.

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION. We are apt to be disconcerted, if not deceived, by the occasional grumble heard across the Atlantic, of unsatisfactory war production. But it is the American way of stimulating progress The other day Mr. Donald Nelson America's production chief was heard to say that he was planning 'to get tough' and 'from now on any one who crossed his path was going to have his head taken off.' But as a matter of fact, in spite of strikes and shortage of materials, not so damaging however, as Press reports are apt to suggest, the July production has shown an actual increase: Aircraft 11%; Ordinance 26%; Naval units, 22% ; Merchant tonnage 6%.

Referring to the shortage of materials Mr. Donald, in his recent report (August 22) said, 'This problem will become less serious as production of basic materials increases. Substantial expansion of the programmes is being pushed in such vital materials as steel, rubber, aluminium, magnesium and copper. The situation will be eased also by increased attention to salvage, by controlling the flow of materials and by tightening and scheduling military items.

Speaking of the strikes President Roosevelt assured a Press Conference on the same day (August 22) that the real problem of production was *not* strikes.

LAVAL'S GAME is to keep himself in power and Doriot out of it. Hitler had said that if Laval failed to satisfy his demands he would be replaced by Doriot, the out-and-out collaborationist who is Laval's rival.

Jacques Doriot started his career as a communist. First a member of the Third Internationale, he became a Fascist after the German conquest of FRANCE. On April 18 Washington reported that he had been bribed to the extent of 80,000,000 francs by the Nazis to carry on pro-Nazi propaganda in unoccupied FRANCE and North AFRICA, and to enlist French volunteers to fight in RUSSIA.

Doriot's Party is the Parti Populaire Francas which is rabidly pro-Nazi. It is also engaged in violent anti-Semitic propaganda. Pétain tolerates it from fear of Hitler. The French people themselves hate the party, as was recently shown by the assassination of Albert Clement, editor of *Cri du Peuple*, the organ of the party. Laval has turned down the party's request to carry arms in self protection.

Another party which Laval fears is the Vorms et Cie, which would willingly convert FRANCE into a huge agricultural farm, sowing soya beans, vegetables and fruit for the German masters, and open new roads and railways to meet the needs of GERMANY's New EUROPE. M. Puchaau is the protagonist of the new scheme. It is significant that in the April reshuffle of the Vichy Cabinet Laval omitted his name.

Laval has also other organisations to keep at arm's length—the Cagoulards ('Hooded Ones') who are out to check both communist and pro-Nazi activities and who arrested Laval himself in December 1940; the *Action Francaise*, with monarchist leanings; the Legion des Combattants and Pétain's Youth Movement, demanding a Labour Charter and National Revolution. As Pétain's variety of collaboration is different from Laval's, Laval has formed a new Legion Tricolour in opposition to Pétain.

v v v v v v v v v v v v v

FOOD POSITION IN INDIA. It is a matter for satisfaction that in his observations on the occasion of opening the Central Food Advisory Council Sir Jogendra Singh, member, Viceroy's Council, said that the food position was on the whole satisfactory. By the levy of an additional duty on imports of raw cotton the government have found the money to help four Provinces and three States to divert lands from cotton to food or fodder crops. 5 million acres of land which were under cotton and jute will be used hereafter to cultivate food crops. In view of bad harvest at home and the absence of imports from BURMA a shortage of rice amounting to 2,200,000 tons was expected. Against it as a result of the 'grow more food' campaign an increase of 850,000 tons was expected. The early rice crop of next year will come into the market in February and make up nine million tons of the deficit. Thus concluded the Minister, 'for rice, the present position ought not to be one of much anxiety'

But the Minister also warned, 'However, we may at any moment be faced by scarcity in particular areas, on account of trade ceasing to function, further curtailment of transport facilities or increased demand for the Defence Services.'

The present session of the Food Advisory Council will consider the problem of transport, in particular. It will endeavour to remove bottlenecks, by a larger use of bullock-carts and river-boats.

THE FOURTH SERVICE.

by

Stephen King-Hall.

The thesis that it is essential for the proper conduct of war to-day that the three fighting Services be regarded as branches of the same Service may be regarded as well-established by this time in the public mind. But it is open to question whether a combined General Staff which only included the Chiefs of Staffs of the Navy, Army, and Air Force would have the competence to take decisions and make recommendations covering the whole of the use of the whole of our forces against the enemy. A tripartite General Staff would only be able to plan strategy in terms of the battle of the bodies, and our general strategy must include plans in the sphere of the battle of the brains. It is, therefore, essential that in any great general staff the three Chiefs of Staffs of the fighting Services should have as their fourth colleague the Chief of Staff of the Political Warfare Service.

It is true that the Political Warfare Executive has not yet been endowed with a status and facilities for the conduct of its operations comparable to those enjoyed by the other Services, but there is some hope that now that the clumsy device of a trinity of responsible Ministers has been abolished Political Warfare will be taken more seriously.

BATTLE OF THE BRAINS.

In this respect Corporal Hitler has shown remarkable foresight. History will, I believe, record that the downfall of France was brought about, not through an invasion in force, but by a powerful raid by mechanised forces into a country which had been subjected to a psychological bombardment in depth. The depth extended from Goebbels' headquarters as far as the Quai d'Orsai. Political Warfare, the psychological attack on the enemy mind designed to weaken his will to resist, is significant *before* the fighting starts, *during* the fighting, and *after* it has stopped.

Political Warfare has tactical as well as strategic aspects. Little has been published about the valuable results which were obtained by "front line" or tactical political warfare during the Abyssinian campaign. These results suggest that for tactical purposes any combined force in the field should have its political warfare section equipped with the necessary apparatus for the transmission of ideas to enemy troops with whom it may be in contact. **Is it sufficiently realised that the Japanese were using tactical political warfare in Burma? Are we taking note of what the Chinese are doing in this respect? According to reliable information I have received, the Chinese select suitable prisoners, send them to the 8th Army for Communist indoctrination, and then slip them back into the Japanese Army.** Are we making full use in this kind of way of the anti-Fascist Italians we must have amongst the hundreds of thousands we have captured? Is our War Office fully informed as to Russian methods of front-line propaganda, in which leaflets inviting enemy soldiers to desert have attached to them a safe-conduct pass?

POLITICAL WARFARE.

It is, however, on the strategical side that Political Warfare can make a vital contribution to victory if those responsible for the war can be persuaded to the view that Total War is something more comprehensive than a body-bashing contest. There are two reasons why Political Warfare has not yet been taken seriously by our war leaders. **The first has just been mentioned, and arises from the existence of a deep-rooted conviction that war is concerned exclusively with killing. It is a fetish expressed in the nonsensical tag that the**

only good German is a dead German. This should be reworded as follows: "The only good German is a live German who has changed his mental outlook because he does not want to become a dead German."

The second reason why Political Warfare is not being taken seriously is that it cannot be carried on without ammunition, and **in Political Warfare ammunition is represented by ideas.** But "ideas" which mean anything, when expressed in the form of peace aims, are alleged to be dangerous in that they might disrupt "national unity". This is a danger that must be accepted as an inevitable hazard of war. We cannot expect to achieve victory on the basis of a national unity cemented by the belief that we are fighting for survival. A day must come when we shall pass out of the survival stage. To take a concrete example—I assume we desire to bring about an internal upheaval in Italy, a revolt against the Fascists and their overlords, the Nazis. Conditions in Italy may well be growing favourable to such a revolt. But what are we prepared to promise the Italian masses, most of whom have no hatred at all for Great Britain, if they do revolt? What is our conception of the future of Italy in the post-war Europe?

PSYCHOLOGY AND WAR.

In the compass of a single article it is only possiblo to touch upon some of the aspects of this great and neglected branch of war. I have said nothing about the home front in Great Britain, and **the need for tackling the problems of production by psychological stimulants which would relate output to factors other than monetary reward.**

The two immediate steps which are necessary are, first, an inter-allied committee to stimulate and co-ordinate the political warfare of the Allied nations; secondly, the appointment of a Chief of Staff of Political Warfare to the Chief of Staffs Committee.

In conclusion, we should remember that in this war we have the Good Cause. This is something our enemies can never produce. It is a weapon peculiar to the United Nations. We have treated it as a secret weapon. It has two chief uses: First, to conquer by psychological methods the minds of our enemies, which are at present occupied territories conquered by bad and wicked ideas. Second, to stimulate the crusading spirit in our own people so that they shall exert themselves furiously in the fight. These two operations combine the art of political warfare. Their correlation with military operations creates the Total Strategy of Total War.

JAPAN'S OBJECTIVE.

FULL-SCALE ATTACK ON CHINA AND SIBERIA?

by

Major-General Sir Digby Shuttleworth in the "Daily Mail".

(From London by Special Cable).

What is Japan's objective? Do not imagine that her line of action is dictated either by events created by present war conditions or by expediency. Her plan has long been filed in her archives.

For strategical reasons and to obtain the food and raw materials which she needed, she has moved to the south. But she has never abandoned her original plan of occupation of China, for China is necessary not only for her "New Order" for Asia but also for her defence and her subsequent attack on Russia.

HAY WHILE SUN DOES NOT SHINE.

To-day Japan is in possession of all lines of approach which lead to Chungking. For four months the monsoon will delay road work on the new routes now being constructed between India and China. Until then, China can only be supplied by us by air, and the amount of airborne traffic will be quite insufficient to supply China's needs. Taking advantage of the monsoon, Japan will be able to stock Burma by sea with her own war supplies. It is probable, therefore, that while strengthening their position in Burma the Japanese will try to destroy Chiang Kai-shek's power by converging attacks during the period in which the Chinese are isolated.

Added advantages which will accrue to them if they succeed in this plan are the denial of all air bases to China and her allies while a land route at right angles to the Burma front will be available if Chungking is captured. A subsidiary gain will be the recovery of the "face" which has been lost by China's valiant resistance for five years.

SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK ON SIBERIA ?

But, at the same time as she is attacking China, Japan is preparing to invade Eastern Siberia in accordance with plans worked out in detail over a period of 30 years. Just as Japan planned to drive the Americans, Dutch and ourselves from the China Sea, so she has planned to drive Russia from the Sea of Japan. When Japan was our ally as far back as 1912, her General Staff officers always stated that another war between Japan and Russia was inevitable. They realised the strength of Russia and the difficulties of the task which confronted Japan, but if they could complete the task in three stages, it was feasible, they said, to overrun Eastern Siberia.

The first stage was to be the occupation of Manchuria and the construction of lateral and feeder railways and roads to permit deployment of armies. The second stage was to be the occupation of Inner Mongolia and the construction and improvement of roads and tracks. Both these stages have been accomplished, and the way is now cleared for the realisation of their dream and for the execution of their plan of 30 years standing. They intend to drive Russia from the Sea of Japan and hurl her back to the west of Lake Baikal. The plan is an ambitious one, but less bold than the plan to attack the United States, and the Dutch and British Empires all together at the same time.

JAPANESE STRATEGY.

If the Japanese do advance into Eastern Siberia, they will attack on a broad front with their main strength to the west while a detached army farther west still will seize Urga, capital of Outer Mongolia, and operate northwards from there. Once the double-line Siberian railway is seized the fortress of Vladivostok will be isolated.

To meet this danger the Russians are prepared. They are organised in three groups, and their Siberian armies are said to be self-contained and equipped with sufficient air power. Russia's resources are, however, stretched to the full by the German offensive, which may create Japan's opportunity. It is probable that Japan will time her attack to synchronise with Germany's maximum effort, but she must also consider the climate.

CLIMATIC FACTOR.

The date of freezing of the Sea of Japan in winter is the climatic factor in the Siberian theatre of war which will influence Japanese strategy almost as much as German successes. It is this factor which may decide Japan to attack early to seize **Vladivostok** and the Russian submarine bases before winter sets in.

CHINESE IRREGULARS STRONG IN NORTH CHINA.

(*From Washington by Special Cable*).

" Chinese irregulars, most of whom were supposed to have been conquered four years ago, are still strong in North China", states Selden Menefee in a recent article appearing in the *Washington Post*. Confirmation of this statement comes from a Japanese *Domei* dispatch relayed to Washington, he says.

According to it, just one day before the anniversary of what the Japanese call the "China incident", Chinese irregulars had been interfering with the construction work of the Japanese Army in North China—the number of irregulars there was estimated between 250,000 and 500,000.

The *Domei* dispatch makes clear that the irregulars constitute a people's movement permeating villages and towns throughout North China. This dispatch also states that anti-Japanese propaganda in Chungking has taken hold of the minds of the Chinese people.

The Japanese have been forced to resort to wholesale intimidation and arrests of irregulars. The Japanese surround whole towns with cordons of police, and release only those Chinese who they think can be trusted. The Japanese complain, however, that the Chinese dig underground passages from one village to another through which irregular fighters may escape. Whole villages very often disappear through these secret tunnels.

Very often, thousands of Chinese men, women and children have been arrested in a single town. Those subsequently released are put to work filling the secret passages, standing sentry duty, and building trenches around the village against the return of irregular fighters. To prevent collusion, Chinese sentries are often sent to distant villages where they are not known by local anti-Japanese forces.

The *Domei* dispatch further states that the Japanese classify the Chinese villages in North China as "peaceful, semi-peaceful, or potentially peaceful areas". The Japanese substitute their own form of a political organization (presumably under military control) for the old local government in order "to preserve peace" in each conquered village.

The *Domei* dispatch claims that the irregulars are being "constantly subjected to annihilating blows" and that they are now running short of ammunition.

But we in the United States feel that the fact that there are so many irregulars still operating under the noses of the Japanese troops in North China speaks louder than these claims, says Menefee in conclusion.

CHINA MUST NOT SUCCUMB.

by

H. J. Timperley.

In his very able book, "The Far Eastern Crisis", the one-time American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, says : "To the American Government, Japan was a friendly, powerful and sensitive neighbour which within the short space of a single human life-time had emerged from the isolation of a feudal

military autocracy into a modern industrialised State. Under the guidance of a very far-sighted group of older statesmen, she had assimilated with extraordinary rapidity the material elements of Western Civilisation. Her energetic and intelligent people had made gigantic strides in the technical arts, manufactures and commerce. This industrial development was also gradually resulting in a liberalism of social and political ideas. Japan had adopted a constitution with parliamentary features, and she had been extending suffrage among her people"

FALSE VENEER.

Thus did Japan appear not only to the American Government but also to the peoples and Governments of all Western Nations. Many Chinese too held this view. But this is a false assumption arising from a superficial observation of facts, and upon this error rests the whole common concept of Far Eastern Politics. In the pages that follow the quotation given above, Mr. Stimson adds; "The basic inheritance of the virtues and weaknesses of militarism had been only partially modified by developing the economic and social conditions of industrial revolution and the ideas of Western Democracy which had come with it, and their Government still reflected these two elements, as yet imperfectly blended and each striving for mastery."

FEUDAL MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

The modern industrialised State of which Mr. Stimson speaks is in cold reality only a vehicle for the feudal military autocracy which is Japan; Japan's common people, be they peasants or factory workers, have to-day almost as little say in the control of their destinies as at any time in the history of Japan. Japan is ruled by her militarists in alliance with great family trusts which control the economic life of the country.

The people have no democratic rights and liberties, since the Diet is powerless; there is neither free speech nor free press; it is a criminal offence even to think that the constitution - which gives absolute power to the Emperor—should be altered. Anyone who ventures to speak against war goes to prison, as witness the arrests of hundreds of Liberal professors, authors, journalists and teachers and two Labour M. Ps. from December, 1937, to February, 1938, for having "spread anti-war talk."

SO LONG.

Wars of aggression are the time-honoured remedy employed by Japan's ruling class for social discontents. So long as the myth of prosperity through easy conquest is believed, the semi-feudal landowning militarist caste can hope to stave off agrarian reform and preserve its economic and political power. So long as aggression is supported by big business interests, there is unity of aim amongst those who hold power.

If, however, aggression became both dangerous and unprofitable, if in particular economic pressure were exerted by Britain and the U. S. A. upon Japan, there would almost certainly be a split between the militarists and the plutocracy, which would enable the Japanese people to win their freedom and stop the war.

The mass of the Japanese people have nothing to gain and much to lose in this war. They are dying and being wounded while their families suffer from rising prices, longer hours of labour and growing dearth of the necessaries of life. Wounded soldiers are kept from talking to their relatives by not being allowed to see them alone, and severe censorship prevents the Japanese pepole from knowing that Chinese resistance is stubborn and the war likely to go on a long time. Government is afraid that if the truth were known the morale of the civilian population would weaken.

BIG BUSINESS WANTS PROFIT.

Financiers and big industrialists who realise their vital dependence on Britain and America would want to call a halt to aggression if we cut down their profits by boycott and made it so difficult for Japan to buy war materials that only the totalitarian economic policies of the military could enable Japan to fight at all. Big business in Japan is far from powerless, but supports the war so long as it appears profitable and not dangerous to itself.

What has happened, and is still happening in China is something which must concern us all—advocates of collective security and isolationists alike. It is my fervent hope that the story of China's present travail, and especially of those noble men and women at Nanking and elsewhere will serve as an inspiration to all who have at heart the cause of international justice.

WORLD'S HOPE.

Surely China cannot be allowed to succumb unless mankind is prepared to renounce for many generations to come its right to decide between right and wrong, and is willing to risk a repetition of such unspeakable horrors as China is suffering to-day.

There can be no hope of peace for any of us unless we can set up and maintain some permanent system of collective security which will protect peace-loving nations against aggression. The shadow of war will not be removed until we begin to realise that, as Hendrik Willem Van Loon has pointed out in one of his books, we are all of us fellow passengers on the same planet and the weal and woe of everybody else means the weal and woe of ourselves.

FIGHTER SWEEPS.

THEIR OBJECT AND THEIR RESULT.

(From London by Special Cable).

In a recent period of one month British aircraft made over 7,700 flights during their daylight "sweeps" over Occupied France. As the vast majority of these were fighters, this means that on an average 250 of our fighter aircraft were engaged in this air offensive each day, says the Air-Ministry news service.

In the first five months of this year the equivalent of 15 complete enemy fighter squadrons have been destroyed in daylight "sweeps" carried out by the Fighter Command over enemy occupied territory. This figure excludes those of other enemy aircraft which the Fighter Command has destroyed by night and in the protection of coastal shipping.

Each of these enemy fighters lost on the Western Front means calling on German aircraft factories for replacement which would otherwise have been available for use against Russia or our forces in the Middle East. Each German fighter sent to the Western Front means one less for the Russian and Middle East.

INCIPIENT SECOND FRONT.

Thus the daily sweeps of the Fighter Command with their steady toll of the enemy's aircraft mark the beginning of a second front in the west, where nearly 50 per cent of the total German fighter forces has had to be retained to meet the joint offensive of the Fighter, Bomber and Coastal Commands.

The Fighter Command's offensive is not being waged without loss to itself though those losses bear no comparison to the enormous casualties which the *Luftwaffe* suffered on this side of the Channel in the Battle of Britain. **The Fighter Command on the offensive continues to shoot down more enemy fighters than it loses itself—no mean achievement for a force that is fighting on the enemy side of the Channel and penetrating into occupied territory where one bullet in the engine may mean that the pilot has to bale out and his aircraft is lost.**

WHY NOT ON OTHER FRONTS.

It may be suggested that aircraft engaged on fighter "sweeps" might be more usefully employed in other, more distant theatres of war and even that their presence there might have prevented some unpleasant reverses. In fact, if fighter "sweeps" were altogether abandoned or had been abandoned months ago, it would not help to add one single fighter squadron to any of our overseas fighter forces. **The "bottleneck" to the reinforcement of fighter strength on distant fronts does not lie in any shortage of aircraft or pilots. It is entirely a matter of transport.**

As it is, there are no more fighters in this country than necessary for two purposes—defence of this country against air attack and against the possibility of invasion. To employ this force offensively in damaging and hurting the enemy, as the Fighter Command is at present doing, is obviously preferable to keeping the same force sitting on its aerodromes waiting for the enemy to come and attack us from the air or invade us.

OFFENSIVE SPIRIT.

It is also more in accord with the offensive spirit of the British people and certainly of the spirit which animates the fighter pilots, whose morale has never been higher than it is to-day, when the initiative is theirs. The army too is imbued with this offensive spirit, and if and when the time comes for it to invade the Continent, it will rightly expect the most complete fighter "Umbrella" against enemy air attack that the Fighter Command can give it. **Fighter "sweeps" are valuable rehearsals for such a future phase of war, for domination of the air on the other side of the Channel by our fighters will be an essential preliminary to any invasion project.**

Thus the daily sweeps of the Fighter Command react on the enemy's effort in every other theatre of war and at the same time open up a second front in the air against an enemy already forced on to the defensive.

THE RIDDLE OF THE MIDDLE EAST
AS VIEWED FROM BERCHTESGADEN.

(*"Fortune–U. S. A."*)

This unusual orientation represents approximately Hitler's eye-view of the Near and Middle East, on which, according to the latest indications, he has made his plans for an offensive, probably in conjunction with a determined effort to break through in the Crimea. "I can conceive no possible German plans for this spring and summer which do not include an attack upon the command of General Auchinleck", broke our military correspondent, Captain Cyril Falls, recently, and there is a strong probability that all of them will be involved. "The Russian successes, and the immense losses Hitler has sustained, have decided him, in the opinion of some military authorities, to attempt to hold a line along the nothern Russian front and make his main offensive through the Crimea, with the Caucasus oil-field his main objective. Simultaneously, he is expected to make an attack upon our army in the Middle East, either through Syria or Turkey, or both, and an attempt to force

a pincer movement with General Rommel's Africa Korps from Libya, seizing the Suez Canal, and driving the fleet from Alexandria. Many recent moves have pointed to such an offensive, directed primarily by Hitler's urgent need for oil, as his reserves are said to have been heavily drawn on the Russian campaign. Rommel's long conferences with the Fuhrer, the strenous efforts to send him big supplies—of which the Navy and R. A. F. have taken heavy toll—a considerable transfer of the *Luftwaffe* to the Mediterranean, reported by Moscow, the massing of transports and glider planes to convey troops and supplies assembled in Mediterranean ports, and the violent but vain efforts to destroy Malta, in which the *Luftwaffe* have incurred severe loses—all these are definite pointers. King Boris of Bulgaria has declared war on Russia for the same purpose, and probably the Bulgars will be used against Turkey if the Turks refuse passage-way to the Axis. President Inonu said recently that Turkey will fight if attacked, and she has received warships, tanks, and other munitions from the Allies. If the enemy should come through Turkey and capture the mountain passes, his first objective is expected to be Mosul, centre of the Iraq oil-field and an important road and railhead, thence a thrust to the Persian Gulf for Iranian oil, while a third would pass via Erzerum to Batum and Baku in the Caucasian oil-field. Against all this General Auchinleck, as also the Russians, is fully prepared. A defence bastion has been erected from Syria to Iran, and the rail road from Kasvin is being extended to give direct access from the gulf to the Caucasus. General Auchinleck holds command of the air and the Navies of Britain and Russia command the adjacent seas! And therein is Hitler's Achilles Heel!

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW.

"It is to be regretted that in some countries the radio, which is intended to be for the pleasure, instruction and benefit of mankind, is used merely for evil purposes and for deceiving the people. Just consider how Germany ever since she started this war, and even before that when she was preparing for it, has used the radio for false propaganda. The Germans have used it not only to deceive their own people, but also to stir up trouble in other countries, and thus weaken them so that Germany can then easily take possession of them. Indeed, in this war, along with other new weapons such as tanks, guns, and other machines, Germany has invented another weapon, the weapon of falsehood. Japan has now followed Germany's example. They issue news in their own language, in English, in Urdu—and all their news is manufactured in a factory of lies; as false as false coins issued from a counterfeiter's workshop."—*H. E. Sir George Cunningham, Governor of North-West Frontier Province, in a broadcast from Peshawar, July 16.*

"We cannot win the war by standing on our borders and limiting ourselves to beating off attack. Air, submarine and other forms of assault could be effectively defeated only if those attacked sought out and destroyed the sources of attack."—*Mr. Cordell Hull in a broadcast from Washington, July 23.*

In Turkey when a journalist attains a certain degree of renown and is Editor of a well-known paper, he becomes, at the first election to provide a suitable vacancy, a deputy and member of the Medjlis. He then becomes connected with various committees and especially with the Foreign Affairs Committee. Thus in Ankara both the Editor and Foreign Editor of the

Government newspaper *Ulus*, B. Falih Rifki Atay and B. Shukru Esmer, are members of the Committee. If they write, their writings are generally associated with the Government.

By the end of this year there will be 14,000,000 men and women engaged in industries of war in the United States, exclusive of those engaged in producing food or supplies for civilian needs, according to Brigadier-General Frank McSherry, Director of the Man-power Operations Commission.

Under the Tsars, Stalingrad—Tsaritsin then—was a dirty little provincial town of log houses, unpaved streets and booths which sold liquor to Volga boatmen, and saw mills which handled the undeveloped timber trade from the forest up the river. Then came progress, and Stalingrad is now an industrial centre, one of the biggest on the Volga; 400,000 people live there.

Lease/Lend aid during June amounted to $ 708,000,000, the highest monthly total since the programme came into effect. This compares with $662,000,000 in May. The grand total since the beginning of the programme now amounts to $ 5,205,000,000.

General MacArthur has always been a front-line General. He came out of World War I twice wounded, once gassed, seven times cited for extraordinary valour, 37 times decorated with Allied honours. He now holds America's highest military decoration, the Congressional Medal of Honour.

The Indian Princes continue to pour money, men and material into the war effort. In regard to money, the non-recurring contributions offered up to the end of April, 1942, amounted approximately to Rs. 31,030,000 and the recurring donations (annual figure) promised stood at about Rs. 3,664,000.

It is estimated that some 500,000 workers of all classes—tailors, *mochis*' rope-makers, supervisors and other staff—are now directly employed in the manufacture of tentage in India.

The U. S. War Department discloses that one-fourth of its civilian employees are women. They are working in both technical and supervisory fields.

NEW TRAINING—NEW SPIRIT.

On the Eastern Frontier of India, Troops of All Arms are watching the new Eastern Gateway, writes an Indian Army Observer in Assam.

Although there is nothing quite so formidable as the difficult passes of the famous North-west Frontier, with its Khyber Pass, there are natural defences of a different kind, and the Rivers Brahmaputra and Chindwin are formidable barriers.

We have learned our lesson of not relying on fixed defences. Mobile troops are to be seen everywhere. Their everchanging positions are difficult to keep up with but on all sides one sees the Eastern Army training hard. The troops are living in the field and training on the actual ground they might have to defend. This all makes for keenness and efficiency and it is obvious that there is a new offensive spirit.

Gone is the old barrack square type of training. The new method of training in the field encourages more interest and keenness among both officers and men.

Again we are not now relying on the Motor transport which tied the path of the Army in Burma to Burma's few roads. The Mule is coming into his own again.

This is where our North-West Frontier training has helped. Many famous Regiments from that part of India have moved over to this side to serve on our New Eastern Frontier.

NATIONAL WAR FRONT.

'GROW MORE CAULIFLOWER'.

Sow in plains, August—December; in hills, March—August. Sow in seed beds. When 4 leaves-formed, plant out in specially prepared beds, 4 or 5 inches apart. When 8 leaves-formed, transplant 18 inches apart in rows, 2 feet between each row. When flower heads are forming, cover with the leaves to prevent them becoming brown or bitter. Rich sandy loam is best.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State National War Front Bureau.

1942— LECTURE CX—(*Batch 2*).

August	...29, Saturday ...	Town Hall ...	6.30 p. m.
	30, Sunday ...	Tiruvappur ...	5.30 p. m.
		Kudumiyamalai ...	6.00 p. m.
		Parambur ...	6.30 p. m.
	31, Monday ...	C. S. M. High School ...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School ...	10.15 a. m.
		College Tamil Branch School.	10.15 a. m.
		Nachchandupatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachchilai ...	6.30 p. m.
September ...	1, Tuesday ...	College (A) English ...	10.15 a. m.
		Nallur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Mandaiyur ...	6.30 p. m.
	3, Thursday ...	Panayappatti ...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiyam ...	6.30 p. m.
	4, Friday	Kodumbalur ...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai ...	6.30 p. m.

1942— **LECTURE CXI**—(*Batch 3*).

September ... 5, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
6, Sunday ...	Pichchittanpatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Alangudi	...	6.00 p. m.
	Vadagadu	...	6.30 p. m.
	Municipal Office	...	6.45 p. m.
7, Monday ...	Annavasal	...	6.00 p. m.
	Kilakkurichchi	...	6.30 p. m.
8, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
	Ramachandrapuram	...	6.00 p. m.
	Rayavaram	...	6.30 p. m.
9, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
	Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
	College Tamil (Branch School)		10.15 a. m.
	Udayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
	Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.
10, Thursday...	Malaiyur	...	6.00 p. m.
	Karambakkudi	...	6.30 p. m.
11, Friday ...	Valaramanikkam	...	6.00 p. m.
	Embal	...	6.30 p. m.

THE FOLLOWING PLACES WILL BE VISITED BY THE ADVERTISING PARTY OF THE NATIONAL WAR FRONT BUREAU FROM 4 P. M. TO 5 P. M. ON THE DAYS NOTED BELOW. THE STATE BAND WILL PLAY; POSTERS WILL BE EXHIBITED; AND HAND-BILLS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AND EXPLAINED.

Saturday	...	29— 8—42	...	Vettamviduthi.
Sunday	...	30— 8—42	...	Kodumbalur.
Monday	...	31— 8—42	...	Kiranur.
Tuesday	...	1— 9—42	...	Kudumiyamalai.
Wednesday	...	2— 9—42	...	Kilanilai Puduppatti.
Friday	...	4— 9—42	...	Pudukkottai.
Saturday	...	5— 9—42	...	Ponnamaravathi.
Sunday	...	6— 9—42	...	Embal.
Monday	...	7— 9—42	...	Konnaiyur.
Tuesday	...	8— 9—42	...	Ramachandrapuram.
Wednesday	...	9— 9—42	...	Karambakkudi.
Thursday	...	10— 9—42	...	Alangudi.
Friday	...	11— 9—42	...	Pudukkottai.

Sri Brihadamba State Press, Pudukkottai. 1000—30—8—42.